

time as the German Government has, by treaty with the United States, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against the German Government of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, whether such persons have suffered through the acts of the German Government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or otherwise, and until the German Government has given further undertakings and made provisions by treaty, to be ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and confirming to the United States all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States during the war, whether in respect to the property of the German Government or German nationals, and waiving any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of such treaty, any existing treaty between the United States and Germany, to the contrary notwithstanding. To these ends, and for the purpose of establishing fully friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany, the President is hereby requested immediately to open negotiations with the Government of Germany.

"Section 2. That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the date of a termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency in any acts of Congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of the President containing provisions contingent upon the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, notwithstanding any provision in any act of Congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determining the date of the termination of the war, or the present or existing emergency.

"Section 3. That until by treaty or act of joint resolution of Congress it shall be determined otherwise, the United States although it has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, does not waive any of the rights, privileges, immunities, reparations or advantages to which it and its nationals have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof or which under the Treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its benefit as one of the principal allied and associated Powers and to which it is entitled.

"Section 4. That the joint resolution of Congress, approved December 7, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States, and making provisions to prosecute the same, be and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end, and the President is hereby requested immediately to open negotiations with the successor or successors of said Governments for the purpose of establishing fully friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the United States and the said Governments and peoples.

"Section 5. It shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any Power or combination of Powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other Powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief cobelligerents for the defence of civilization."

### INTERNATIONAL COURT RATIFIED BY CANADA

#### U. S. Not Likely to Name Judge, as Part of League.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 6.—Canada has signed the protocol ratifying the statutes of the International Court of Justice, her action bringing the number of States which have adhered to the court up to twenty-eight.

The judges of the court will be elected by the Assembly of the league at its meeting next September from the list of names proposed by representatives of the different states at The Hague Arbitration Court.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The United States as one of the signatories of The Hague convention has been invited by the League of Nations to name a representative to the International Court of Justice, but State Department officers refused to-day to say whether the invitation would be accepted. Since the court is being set up as a part of the league, however, the impression prevailed that the American Government would not be a participant.

### STRAPHANGERS NOW IN AIR.

#### First Instances Occur in London—Paris Aerial Service.

LONDON, April 6.—London has long known the straphanger in subway, street car and omnibus, but only recently the first instance of aerial straphanging was recorded. On the second day of the resumed British air service to Paris it was found that one of the departing planes had no seats for three of its passengers.

They made the journey standing in the passenger holding on to the luggage racks.

## PREMIER'S PARLEY HOPE OF BRITISH IN GENERAL STRIKE

### Mine Owners and Workers Confer To-day With Cabinet Leaders.

### ONLY ONE PEACE BAR

### Miners Oppose Demand to Keep Pumps Going During Negotiations.

### SYMPATHY STRIKES HALT

### Transport and Railway Men Will Await Outcome of To-day's Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 6.

There appears to-night a chance that the industrial disaster which would follow a nationwide strike by the triple alliance of British labor may be averted. The plan for a meeting of the Government with representatives of the mine owners and of the striking coal miners assumed definite shape to-day when the Prime Minister invited both sides to meet with Cabinet representatives at the Board of Trade offices to-morrow morning. With the miners objecting only to the demand by the Government that the pumps must be operated to keep the mines free of water during these negotiations, Mr. Lloyd George will attempt in the meeting to-morrow to induce them to enter definitely into negotiations with the owners to settle the strike.

Frank Hodges, one of the leaders of the miners' union, said he did not regard the question of negotiations as hopeless. However, while agreeing to take all the steps possible to save the pit ponies in the mines from drowning, the striking miners still refuse to permit the pump men to return to the properties. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, says this condition is a necessary precedent to a reopening of the negotiations, and he believes he can induce the miners to agree to it. He explained that the pump men would receive the old scale of wages. The attitude of the miners' leaders suggested they feared that in permitting the pump men to return they would give an advantage to the mine owners in the negotiations.

The House of Commons to-night adopted the Government's emergency regulations.

### 500,000 More Pledge Aid.

While the Transport Workers Federation, which, with its affiliated unions, embraces about 500,000 workers in the British Isles, voted this morning to support the strike of the miners, the Federation and the railroad men's union, constituting the so-called Triple Alliance, have decided to take no further action pending the outcome of the negotiations to-morrow between the miners and the mine owners.

This move toward a settlement of the mine strike came just as the crisis was assuming a dangerous aspect. The gates of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens were barred this morning, and it was observed that the children's playgrounds there were covered with tents and the walks were in the possession of men in full war gear, even to the "tin" hat.

### Troops Are Recalled.

Troops have been recalled from the Rhine and even from Ireland in order to meet the Government's programme for assuring the safety of the pump men in the mines and the protection of volunteer workers in the motor transport, mobilized to assure the country's food supply will be adequate. While soldiers are concentrating in London, reports received here from Lancashire and South Wales indicate they were needed there.

At noon to-day London heard the grave news that the transport workers had decided to back up the miners to the limit if it was necessary. The railroad men alone had taken no action on the proposal to strike in support of the miners. Although the rank and file of the railroad men indicated an unwillingness to strike at this time and the engine men are holding aloof, the extensive propaganda now being conducted to show the railroad men that it will be their turn to face a similar reduction

in wages on the rail decontrol next August is having its effect, and little doubt was expressed in railroad circles that they would go out if they were called upon to do so.

That the more sober unionist politicians and the mine owners succeeded in showing the radicals the time was not ripe for such action is considered the surest proof that the bulk of British labor is not affected by the virus of "direct action" and Bolshevism.

The present prospect of a settlement of the strike came at the end of a day that was crowded with conferences. The Cabinet, the executives of the transport workers' union and the executives of the railroad men's union all were in session this morning.

At noon the workers' conference unexpectedly issued a fighting statement, promising to back up the miners with whatever steps were necessary, and then the executives of all three of the unions in the Triple Alliance went into a conference, while the Cabinet went to the House of Commons.

### Premier Takes Hand.

It was across these battle lines that the Prime Minister threw the peace bait. He wrote identical notes to the mine owners and the miners, calling attention to his statement in the House of Commons last night, when he tendered the "direct action" and Bolshevism.

The present prospect of a settlement of the strike came at the end of a day that was crowded with conferences. The Cabinet, the executives of the transport workers' union and the executives of the railroad men's union all were in session this morning.

"The Prime Minister has down certain conditions as preliminary to a reopening of the negotiations. A part of these conditions already have been met by the federation, and a communication has been sent to all our members saying it is not our policy to let the pit ponies die, and instructing our people to cooperate with the various managers to raise these points."

The statement charges that in several cases mine managers left the ponies in the mines to drown against the expressed wishes of local workers because they had no surface accommodations for them. It continued:

"The other condition laid down by the Government—that relating to pumping—is one we have been considering and we have informed the Prime Minister that we think the laying down of this condition is quite unnecessary and ought not in any case to be a bar to any meeting taking place between the owners, the workmen and the Government. We still desire that a meeting should take place with a view to arriving as speedily as possible at an honorable settlement of the existing dispute."

While specifically the Government is sticking to conditions of no subsidy for the miners and no Government control of the mines, a report gained circulation in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-night that the Government might consider the advisability of "temporary financial aid to the industry pending a final settlement of the strike dispute." Five million pounds sterling has been mentioned as the amount necessary to sustain the mining industry on the present wage basis until an agreement can be reached, but some experts estimate that the sum may run a hundred millions sterling more. In view of the extreme technical involvement of the strike and the long drawn out difficulties of negotiating with these schedules as a basis.

### Strikers Growing Ugly.

The negotiations also are begun just in time to relieve the anxiety over a wrecking of the mines. The strike is beginning to show an ugly mood in many districts, and many mine pits are reported to be in a dangerous condition. The miners' union is now concerned, despite the efforts of the volunteer workers, who, in many instances, have with interference at the hands of the striking miners.

### STRATEGIC MOVE BY PREMIER IN BIG STRIKE

### May Aid Conference of Both Sides To-day.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, April 6.—Lloyd George's invitation to the miners' leaders to meet him at his Downing street residence early to-morrow morning before the conference with the mine owners is held is regarded as a very strategic move.

The miners' executives were to meet at 10 o'clock and strong hopes are expressed that these preliminary discussions may enable the board of trade conference to proceed as fixed.

The general feeling is that the trouble about pumping is due to suspicious harbored by both sides but that it is not serious enough to prove a permanent obstruction to negotiations.

It is assumed that Lord Derby's suggestion, which had already been made by Alfred Bigland, Coalition unionist for Birkenhead, carried great weight with the government and probably induced the offer to negotiate. Lord Derby wields enormous political influence in the Conservative party, and his suggestion touches what is considered a weak point in the government armor, namely, the precipitate removal of government control of the mines the moment the coal industry was affected by trade depression.

In the event of a breakdown in negotiations it is understood that the executives of the national cooperative societies have agreed to extend credits to the striking miners or other workers whose trade unions find their funds heavily burdened by strike payments. All attempts by the strikers to draw unemployment benefits have been firmly resisted.

## MORE CONCESSIONS ARE MADE BY LENINE

### Bolshevik Premier Finds New Methods Necessary to Attract Capital.

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Reports reaching Stockholm by way of Helsinki say that the Russian Soviet Government is finding it necessary to make further concessions in the reestablishment of commercial relations. A decree being prepared in Moscow, it is asserted, suspending the nationalization of industries in order to facilitate the exploitation of Russia's natural resources by foreign capitalists.

Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, is reported to have dropped the idea of attracting foreign capital by offers of concessions on the ground that the method is too slow in its operation, substituting the plan for suspending nationalization of industries as a means of returning to capitalism.

The Moscow Government, it is asserted, is anxious to prove that its decrees of freedom in trading and of peasant self-ownership are seriously meant. At the Communist Congress held recently in Moscow, Mr. Kallin, leader of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, is reported to have said:

"We are starving, poor and tired, but circumstances in Europe favor us. One day Europe must clothe, feed and build for us. It will do all this because it fears the restoration of the Czarist regime. But after we have got all from Europe we shall turn our weapons upon Europe and crush her capitalist society."

LONDON, April 6.—A despatch to the London Times from Moscow, Russia, stated that in view of the imminent signing of a Russian commercial agreement the financial group represented by Hugo Stinnes and August Thyssen already have acquired large concessions in various provinces in Soviet Russia. The despatch adds that it is reported the Soviet Government is issuing permits to foreigners for the operations of branches of business which previously had been strictly forbidden.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—Mexico has appointed a Minister to Soviet Russia, it is reported by *El Universal* to-day. The appointee, the newspaper says, is Salvador Escudero.

### BISHOP MANNING'S CONSECRATION MAY 6

### Ratification of Election Completed by House of Bishops.

The ratification of the election of Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York has been completed and the consecration has been set for May 6 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The approval of the standing committee of the several Episcopal dioceses was announced about two weeks ago, but no word had then come from the House of Bishops. The Rev. Ernest M. Stiles, chairman of the standing committee of this diocese, was notified on Monday last by the Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle of St. Louis, President Bishop of the church, that Dr. Manning has received the necessary majority of the votes of Bishops. Arrangements for the consecration were then begun.

### WILSON TO BUILD NEW HOME

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Woodrow Wilson will have a handsome country home near Washington, D. C., it was learned to-day. A Philadelphia architect has been at work on plans for the former President since last November.

## TEXT OF U. S. NOTE

### DEFINING STAND

Continued from First Page.

United States relating to the island of Yap, and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right or interest of the United States in the island, this Government must insist that it has not lost its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the Supreme Council or of the League of Nations, and cannot recognize the allocation of the island or the validity of the mandate to Japan.

In this view, this Government deems it to be unnecessary at this time to consider the terms of the so-called "C" mandates, or the discussion with respect thereto.

This Government, as has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other Powers, including, of course, Japan, and relying upon the sense of justice of the Government of Japan and of the Governments of the other allied and associated Powers, this Government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter whereby the just interests of all may be properly served.

## RUSSIAN COLONEL

### ARRESTED AS SPY

### Kovsetvitch, Caught in Boulogne, Believed Head of Espionage System.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 6.

With the arrest of the Russian Colonel Kovsetvitch, at Boulogne, the French and British police believe they are on the trail of a far reaching espionage system, backed either by Germany or Japan, which has its centre here, with agents working along the British and French coasts.

Col. Kovsetvitch formerly was with the Czar's artillery. Since the armistice he has been employed in directing the exploding of old shells for the British Government in a camp at Wimereux, a few miles from Boulogne. For several months it had been noticed that he spent much time copying maps, always secreted in the papers when any one approached. When these suspicions were officially reported, unknown associates apparently notified the Russian, who left for England, where agents from Scotland Yard discovered him because of his unusual zeal in inspecting the military equipment of the British army as well as fortifications.

He returned to Wimereux a month ago and was closely watched, but again disappeared just when his arrest was about to be effected. When discovered in the home of a Russian family at Boulogne, Col. Kovsetvitch refused to explain his actions, but he is understood since to have disclosed minor details concerning an organization which will enable the police to make sensational arrests within a few days. The Russian is not acquainted with Japan directly, but is said to have served formerly as artillery instructor in the Japanese army. British officials, however, believe his espionage orders came from Jovan rather than Berlin.

## CHARLES IN LUCERNE

### AFTER HOUR IN PERIL

### Crowd of 3,000 Workers Attack His Train at 3 o'Clock in Morning.

LONDON, April 6.—The former Emperor Charles arrived at Lucerne about 11 o'clock to-night, according to a Zurich despatch to the Exchange Telegraph. He was accompanied by the former Empress Zita, who met him at Buchs. Charles appeared to be in a very exhausted condition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, April 6.—The life of the former Emperor Charles was endangered at 3 o'clock this morning when a crowd of 3,000 workmen who had been waiting all night at the station at Bruck stormed the train. Rushing toward the royal coach they demanded that Charles show himself.

The engineer, however, saved the situation. Just as the crowd gained access to the vestibule of Charles's car he backed the train to the next station. Demonstrations against the Hapsburgs were reported from other towns in Styria and Czecho-Slovakia. At Steinmanger Charles's departure was marked by remarkable scenes of sympathy from the school children, who joined with the population in singing the national anthem. Charles in a trembling voice assured them that they would see him again, but even the monarchist newspapers in Hungary express doubt that he will ever return to Hungary. His departure was followed by the resignation of all the members of the local government of Steinmanger as well as of Foreign Minister Graf.

It was reported in Vienna to-day that if Charles had been recognized a Bavarian monarchy as well as a Danube Federation would have been established under French protection. Important revelations are to be forthcoming from Austrian officials involved.

By the Associated Press.

STREMBANGEN, April 5.—The departure of former Emperor Charles was lamented, but there was no mourning. The name of Charles was on every lip, but only in a half-hearted way. It is true that among certain sections of the population there was a strong feeling that he should remain in Hungary.

As Charles passed through the village there seemed to be no attention paid to the event that was transpiring. No flags were flown, nor was there any sign of sentiment on the part of the peasants, all of whom were busy at their tasks. The porter at the place of the Bishop, where Charles had found asylum, seemed to take the departure of the former monarch as only a usual affair, remarking to the correspondent, "Well, he's gone again."

### DEMONSTRATES NOVEL AIRPLANE PROPELLER

### Inventor Has High Hopes Despite Expert's Opinion.

SAMUEL A. Matheral, chief night watchman of the Whitehall Building who passes his nights studying philosophy and his days inventing airplanes, demonstrated in the basement of the building yesterday the propeller of his proposed vertical vacuum flying machine, upon which he has obtained patents and which he believes will revolutionize aeronautics.

Mr. Matheral's flying machine is as yet unbuilt, but he says that the secret of its success is in the propeller, which he says also has been pronounced impractical by a Columbia University professor of physics. With his propeller, Matheral says, a plane might attain a speed of 500 miles an hour.



## Bread—And a Woman's Way

The telephone rang in Mr. Jack's office. Mrs. Jack was on the wire.

"Hello, dear," she said. "I don't just feel like sticking home this afternoon and I'm coming in to the matinee. I'll meet you at the five-fifteen, and we'll come home together."

"But, dear," replied Mr. Jack, in a worried tone, "won't that make dinner a little late for the kiddies who'll be ravenous after their hard afternoon play?"

Mrs. Jack just laughed. "No! no, old dear," she answered, "we'll buy a loaf of **WARD'S BREAD** and some **WARD'S CAKE** on the way home. And the rest I can fix up in a very few minutes. The kiddies like that bread and cake so they won't care much what else they have."

Experience has made our housewives trustful of **WARD** and thankful that he helps them out of the kitchen.

Remember that every loaf of **WARD'S BREAD** is made to make you want to eat another

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McGibbon for Quality

## 10% to 50% Less Until the Day We Move

As the time draws near, when Ovington's will be at Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, you may purchase anything which Ovington has at 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% less than the usual prices.

Nothing is reserved, everything is included from a tiny boudoir lamp to the most magnificent dinner set.

## OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

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## SPECIAL SALE DESKS CHAIRS

This sale includes a very choice selection including 400 Full Quartered Oak and Mahogany Desks, 300 Revolving Arm Chairs (both oak and mahogany), 275 Oak and Mahogany Arm Chairs. ALL ARE NEW FRESH STOCK AT FACTORY PRICES.

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## PARIS MADE BEADED SILK OVERBLOUSES

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PARIS has completed her world old instinct for creation with new world lessons of increased production, and, at the moment that Franklin Simon & Co. presents the largest collection in New York, drops the price of the beaded blouse from twice as much as last year, to this year at. . . . .

24.50

Beaded Blouses of Crêpe de Chine or Crêpe Georgette Exclusive with the French Blouse Shop in Models and Patterns, and as Invariable in Charm as they are Variable in Color and Design

FRENCH BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor

## Two-ply Golf Hose

Made in Scotland—\$5.50

OF the finest fingering wool, in gray and brown heather mixtures to harmonize with tweeds, Peck & Peck's new golf hose give a comfort that helps the wearer to concentrate on his game.

They come from Scotland—where there is more golf to the square inch than anywhere else in the world. Their cost is \$5.50.

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